"Substance Abuse Prevention Across the Lifespan"

Southwest CAPT

Regional Expert Panel Meeting

April 5, 2006

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Presented by

Joe Wiese, Director



Substance Abuse Prevention *across the lifespan* is a *NEW* phenomenon to many states and communities.



Why Be Concerned About Health Across the Lifespan?

- Need to understand the influence of social and health determinants as predictors of population and individual health (environment, access)
- Social determinants of health structure will determine population health, behavior and services utilization
- Social determinants of health will influence health from early life (aging, education, social safety net, lifestyle series, employment, income, wellness and access)

Contributed by Tania Garcia, CSAP's Northeast CAPT

Traditionally, Substance Abuse Prevention has been done *in silos*:

- Education, such as Safe and Drug-Free Schools Programs
- Prevention programs funded by SAPT Block Grants
- Criminal Justice
- Early Childhood including Head Start
- · Well baby programs
- · Mental health
- · Treatment, etc.



Substance Use and Abuse is a *Public Health issue!*

(and, must be addressed as such)



"Prevention" Across the Lifespan has been an integral part of many public health programs:

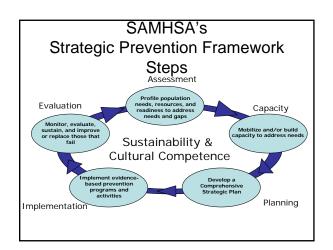
- Suicide prevention
- · Disease prevention
- · Obesity/nutrition
- · Diabetes prevention
- · Child abuse prevention
- · Injury prevention
- · Cardiovascular health



Substance Abuse Prevention Across the Lifespan is:

- A Shift in Thinking
- A Shift in Policy driven by the adoption of SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)





State Epidemiological Workgroups INFUSING DATA ACROSS SPF

- STEP 1: Identify problems and set priorities.
- STEP 2: Evaluate and mobilize capacity for change.
- STEP 3: Link assessment findings to planning priorities/targets and resource allocations.
- STEP 4: Guide selection of effective strategies for implementation that address target problems.
- STEP 5: Monitor key milestones; evaluate and feed data into continuous quality improvement process.

Developmentally Appropriate Prevention

- Address all stages of human emotional, social and moral development from infancy to adulthood
- Take into account the developmental level of your participants, which may <u>not</u> be their chronological age
- People experience increased stress and conflict when transitioning from one stage to another; focus prevention efforts here

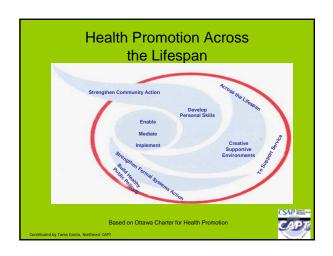
National CAPT Substance Abuse Prevention Specialist Training Curriculum, Pilot Version – 12/05



It is commonly accepted that individuals are at highest risk for substance use & abuse at "transition" points in their life and at "key" stages across the lifespan cycle



Prevention Across the Lifespan (cycle)					
Prenatal	Early Childhood/ School age	Adolescent	Young Adult	Adult	Elderly
Utero exposure Poor nutrition Active use/abuse Social and family conditions Substances used by parent: Alcohol,	Risk/Protective Social and family conditions Parent active use/abuse Poor nutrition Violence/abuse Environmental influence Socioeconomics Parent Education	Risk/Protective Factors Experimentation Peer influence Underage drinking Mental Health Issues School Performance Academic Success Income/family relations Sexuality and mental health	Risk/Protective Factors Tooling transition Workforce/income Social and environmental pressures Education and social success Marketing exposure Mental Health Issues Abuse AOD (habit formation of illicit substance abuse	Employment status Income Housing Violent behavior Use/Abuse Family relations Treatment experiences	Retirement Depression Self medication Economics Poor nutrition Family relations Treatment experiences
heroin, cocaine, meth, prescription drugs, smoking, etc.	Alcohol, cocaine, heroin, meth, etc;	development Self esteem and social behaviors Substances used by parent: "Marijuana, smoking, meth, inhalants, club drugs, alcohol, etc.	Self medications Substances: Alcohol, smoking, prescription drugs, cocaine, heroin, etc. Contributed by Tani	Substances: Alcohol, smoking, prescription drugs, heroin, cocaine, etc.	Substances: Alcohol, smoking, prescription drugs



RESOURCES

- SAMHSA's Older American Substance Abuse and Mental Health Technical Assistance Center www.samhsa.gov/OlderAdultsTAC
- SAMHSA's Co-Occurring Center for Excellence http://coce.samhsa.gov
- SAMHSA's FASD Center for Excellence www.fascenter.samhsa.gov
- CSAP's Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPTs) http://captus.samhsa.gov

